

A support for a cartridge for transferring an electronically readable item of information from the cartridge to an electronic circuit

5 **Technical Field of the Invention:**

The invention relates to the electronic marking of cartridges or the like.

- 10 The invention relates specifically to: A support for a cartridge provided with one or more electronically readable information carrying areas.

- 15 The invention furthermore relates to: The use of a composite material, comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material.

Description of Related Art:

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The following account of the prior art relates to one of the areas of application of the present invention, the electronic marking of medication cartridges.

- 25 The marking of medication cartridges to be able to electronically read details of its contents is of increasing importance, i.a. to ensure a safe and convenient use of the medication in connection with a patient's self-treatment of a disease such as diabetes. In order for the
- 30 user to feel secure about handling the medication it is important that errors in his or hers use of the drug are avoided.

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One remedy to avoid errors is an intelligent marking of the contents (i.e. drug, concentration, relevant dose, last day of use, etc.) of the medication cartridge. This includes a visually intelligible marking of the cartridge
5 for reading by a user as well as an electronically readable code for use by a processing unit of the medication delivery device, the processing unit being used for monitoring and controlling the actual delivery of the medication to the user and for making a record of the drug administration history, etc. In other words a certain area
10 of the medication cartridge must be reserved to hosting an increasing amount of information.

The information on a medication cartridge must be provided in a safe and simple way that is easily transferred from the cartridge to an electronic processing circuit. US-A-5,954,700 discloses a cartridge for containing a fluid and for use with an electronic delivery device that includes a cartridge housing for holding the fluid, and
20 an information providing source. The information-providing source may be a set of wires and contacts, or contact bands that provide the predetermined information to an electronic delivery device by producing a binary code. To implement a specific binary code requires an individual customisation of the cartridge as regards the
25 contacts or contact bands and the wires connecting them to a positive or negative voltage. Our co-pending application "Electronic marking of a medication cartridge" discloses a method of marking a medication cartridge that
30 is simple and improves safety in reading. The method provides the information redundantly and implements in one of its embodiments a given binary code by adding insulating areas to a conducting foil (connected to a supply voltage) and transferring the information to a processing

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unit by means of a support based on the principles outlined in the present patent application.

Another remedy for avoiding errors and for making the user feel comfortable with the handling is that the drug contained in the medication cartridge is visible from outside, so that the user is able to check the color, the uniformity, whether impurities are present, etc. For this reason, as large a part of the surface of the medication cartridge as possible should be free of labels and other opaque items that limit a user's view of the contents. Further, there is a general trend to miniaturization of electronic devices including medication delivery devices, so that they are easy to carry and discreet in use.

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Disclosure of the invention:

Thus there is a need for a way of transferring densely coded information on the, typically curved, surface of a medication cartridge to an electronic circuit connected to a processing circuit, said information being provided in binary form on the cartridge by a mixture of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating wires, areas or patches or the like.

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The object of the present invention is to provide means, which are capable of securely transferring information with an increased density from a cartridge to an electronic circuit, and which are flexible and may be customized to a variety of physical designs.

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This is achieved according to the invention in that the support for the cartridge is at least partially constituted by one or more electrically connecting supports,

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each comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material that stretches from one of the supporting surfaces of the cartridge to a contact area for receiving and transferring the information, when said cartridge is positioned in said support.

When each of said one or more electrically connecting supports is constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material of maximum thickness T_{c1} and electrically insulating material of maximum thickness T_{i1} , respectively, it is ensured that a simple and flexible solution is provided. By controlling the thicknesses of the two layer types, the maximum density of information may be controlled.

When said support is made of elastic materials, it may be ensured that the support conforms to the shape of the cartridge when the cartridge is positioned in the support with a certain minimum pressure. I.e. it makes the support even more flexible and relaxes the tolerances to its conformity with the cartridge and with the contact area (e.g. pads on a printed circuit board (PCB) for connecting to a processing circuit on the PCB).

In a preferred embodiment said one or more electrically connecting supports are made of elastomeric materials.

In a preferred embodiment said electrically conducting material consists of silicone rubber with a concentration of carbon black sufficient for electrical conduction.

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry, and said information carrying areas are located prefera-

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$$W_{cp} > T_{il} + T_{cl} ,$$

it is ensured that the electrical states of adjacent (possibly abutted) predefined positions are not transferred to the same pad ($\text{Diacp} > 2 \cdot T_{\text{cl}}$), and that at least

one conducting layer contacts any given pad ($W_{cp} > T_{11} + T_{c1}$).

When said cartridge has an axial direction of symmetry,
 5 and said cartridge is provided with a multitude of rectangular, essentially parallel, identically sized information carrying areas of height H_{ica} in the direction of a circumference of said axis of symmetry, said information carrying areas being spaced with equal mutual distance
 10 D_{ica} along the periphery of the cartridge in the direction of a circumference of said axis of symmetry, and said supporting means comprise two rectangular, essentially parallel, identical electrically connecting supports of height H_{ctm} in the direction perpendicular to
 15 the axis of symmetry of the cartridge, separated by an electrically insulating volume of width D_{ctm} between the two electrically connecting supports, and the following relations between said distances are fulfilled:
 $H_{ica} < D_{ctm} < 2 \cdot H_{ica} + D_{ica}$, and
 20 $H_{ctm} < D_{ica} < 2 \cdot H_{ctm} + D_{ctm}$,
 it is ensured that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given information carrying area has contact to two electrically connecting supports at the same time ($H_{ica} < D_{ctm}$). It is further ensured that the
 25 cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given electrically connecting support has contact to two information carrying areas at the same time ($H_{ctm} < D_{ica}$). It is further ensured that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that the electrically connecting
 30 supports fall entirely between two information carrying areas, in which case they would not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge ($D_{ica} < 2 \cdot H_{ctm} + D_{ctm}$). It is further ensured that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that two adja-

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cent information carrying areas fall entirely between the electrically connecting supports, in which case the latter might not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge ($D_{ctm} < 2 \cdot H_{ica} + D_{ica}$).

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When said information carrying areas of height H_{ica} each consist of electrically conducting and electrically insulating rectangular patches provided at said predefined positions on said cartridge according to a binary representation of said item of information, said patches having a width W_{pda} about each other, and the sum of the maximum thicknesses T_{c1} and T_{i1} of said alternating layers of electrically conducting and electrically insulating materials, respectively, constituting said electrically connecting supports, is less than the width W_{pda} of said patches, thus fulfilling the following relation between said distances:

$$W_{pda} > T_{i1} + T_{c1} ,$$

it is ensured that each patch has contact to at least one of the conducting layers of an electrically connecting support when the cartridge is properly placed in the support.

The use of a composite material, comprising a number of closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material is furthermore provided by the present invention. When said composite material is used at least for the partial support of a cartridge and for the transfer of an electronically readable information from information carrying areas on said cartridge to a contact area, a secure transfer of information with an increased density from a cartridge to an electronic circuit is provided.

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When said closely spaced mutually electrically insulated conductors embedded in an electrically insulating material are constituted by alternating layers of electrically conducting material and electrically insulating material, respectively, it is ensured that that a simple and flexible solution is provided.

In a preferred embodiment said alternating layers of electrically conducting material and electrically insulating material, respectively are made of elastomeric materials.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

The invention will be explained more fully below in connection with a preferred embodiment and with reference to the drawings in which:

fig. 1 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

fig. 2 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising two electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

fig. 3 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of ring patterns and a sup-

port according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit,

- 5 figs. 4.a-4.e show various ways of placing information carrying areas for holding electronically readable information on a cartridge,

10 figs. 5.a-5.e show various ways of laying out the electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions within an information carrying area, implementing a binary representation of an item of information in its true and inverted form,

- 15 figs. 6.a-6.c show various geometries of an electrically connecting support according to the invention,

20 figs. 7.a and 7.b show an example of a cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising three electrically connecting supports made of elastic materials, and

25 fig. 8 shows geometries involved in reading an item of information provided a multitude of times along the periphery of a cartridge with a rotational symmetry by means of two electrically connecting supports.

30 The figures are schematic and simplified for clarity, and they just show details, which are essential to the understanding of the invention, while other details are left out. In general, the reference numerals of a given drawing start with the number of that drawing, i.e. in fig. 1, reference numerals typically have a 1 as the most significant digit (e.g. 1, 11, 125, 1250). This means on the

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other hand that functionally identical features occurring in different drawings have different reference numerals.

Detailed Description of Embodiments:

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Figs. 1-3 show a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas and a support according to the invention comprising one or more
10 electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

A support according to the invention has the combined function of receiving and mechanically supporting a part
15 of the cartridge provided with information carrying areas AND of transferring the information from the these information carrying areas to an electronic circuit for further processing.

20 With reference to figs. 1, 2 and 3 (having reference numerals starting with 1, 2 and 3, respectively), the cartridge 10, 20, 30, respectively, is only partially shown, as indicated by the 'broken' outline in the right-hand part of the cartridge. The cartridge possesses a rotational symmetry as indicated by the arrow 11, 21, 31,
25 symbolizing the axis of symmetry. A label 12, 22, 32 containing information carrying areas laid out in the axial direction of the cartridge, is located on the outer surface at one axial end of the cartridge, where a lid 13,
30 23, 33, optionally in the form of a piston when the cartridge is a replaceable medication cartridge for a medication delivery device, provides a closure of the cartridge.

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The label 12, 22, 32 comprises an electrically conducting foil 120, 220, 320 having information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 extending in the axial direction of the cartridge. In figs. 1 and 2, a multitude of information carrying areas (121-127, 221-227, respectively, plus the ones situated on the hidden part of the surface) are evenly distributed on the surface of the cartridge in a radial direction (i.e. along the whole periphery encircling the axial direction of the cartridge). Each information carrying area, comprising patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating patches, thus only covers a limited radial sector of the surface. In fig. 3, on the other hand, only one information carrying area 325 is indicated. This extends, however, along the whole periphery of the cartridge (i.e. the item of information is represented by closed rings 3251-3260 of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas).

Each of the information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 contains an item of information in the form of patterns of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas. Each pattern represents an item of information in binary form. Each bit of information is represented by an electrically characteristic layer in a predefined position in the information carrying area. A binary one in a specific predefined position may be represented by an electrically conducting layer covering that predefined position, and a binary zero in a specific predefined position may be represented by an electrically insulating layer covering that predefined position. Alternatively, binary one may be represented by an insulating layer and binary zero by a conducting layer.

Because the foils 120, 220, 320 in figs. 1-3 containing the information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 are electrically conducting, it is only necessary to apply an electrically insulating layer (e.g. a paint) to the pre-
5 defined positions representing one of the a binary states (in this embodiment 'zero').

In figs. 1-3, the cartridge is shown in a position just above the support 15, 25, 35, respectively, which, again
10 for illustrative purposes, is shown just above a PCB with electronic components and connecting wires 16, 26, 36 containing pads 163, 263, 264, 363 with electrical connections, symbolically indicated by an arrow 162, 262, 362, to a processing unit 161, 261, 361, e.g. a micro-
15 processor. The support consists of one or more electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351 embedded in an electrically insulating material 155, 255, 355. The electrically connecting supports comprise alternating layers of electrically conducting 1511, 2511, 3511 and
20 electrically insulating 1512, 2512, 3512 layers of an elastomeric material, e.g. silicone rubber with the electrically conducting layer having a concentration of carbon black sufficient for electrical conduction. Each electrically conducting layer is electrically insulated
25 from all other electrically conducting layers, so that each electrically conducting layer in effect represents an insulated conductor. By controlling the layer thicknesses, the maximum 'density of information' in the axial direction may be controlled.

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In the embodiments of figs. 1-3, the supports 15, 25, 35, including the electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351, are shown to be adapted to receive the curved shape of the part of the cartridge, where the information

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5 In an operating configuration, the support is placed (and optionally fastened) on the PCB 160, 260, 360 so that electrical contact between the electrically connecting supports 151, 251, 252, 351 and the pads 163, 263, 264, 363 is ensured. The cartridge is positioned on the support so that electrical contact between one (figs. 1, 3) or two (fig. 2) of the information carrying areas in their full axial lengths (i.e. involving all patches of a given information carrying area representing bits of information) and the electrically connecting supports is ensured. The geometrical dimensions of the patches, layers and pads and mutual distance between adjacent information carrying areas on the cartridge and corresponding electrically connecting supports are discussed below with reference to figs. 6 and 8.

20 By applying a specific electric potential to the electrically conducting foil 120, 220, 320, this potential will be transferred from those predefined areas containing a conductive layer (i.e. in the present embodiment those predefined areas not being covered by an insulating layer) to the corresponding pads on the PCB. Via the connecting circuitry, a direct measure of the pattern of binary states of the information carrying area connected to the pads by a given electrically connecting support is presented on the inputs of the processing unit, possibly by appropriately terminating the inputs with pull-up or pull-down circuitry depending on the potential applied to the electrically conducting foil and the definition of the binary states. A specific part of the foil may be

preferably reserved to the application of the electric potential (e.g. an area of the foil circumfering the cartridge and not occupied by information carrying areas, in fig. 3 e.g. the part of the foil 320 not covered by information bits in predefined positions 321-330).

The support 15, 25, 35 is only shown as having an axial length corresponding to the axial length of the corresponding information carrying areas (e.g. 125 in fig. 1) but it may of course extend in both axial directions if appropriate for the application in question. Likewise the support is shown to cover a certain radial sector (less than 90 degrees), but it may of course cover any radial sector, including 360 degrees, if appropriate. In a preferred embodiment, the sector covered by the support is less than 180 degrees allowing a direct 'vertical' placement of the cartridge in the support (in opposition to the case of a 360 degrees support, where the cartridge has to be axially inserted).

In figs. 1-3, the label 12, 22, 32 containing information carrying areas 121-127, 221-227, 325 is placed in one axial end of the cartridge 10, 20, 30 covering only the space occupied by the axial extent of the lid/piston 13, 23, 33 to ensure that a full view of the contents of the cartridge is available for inspection. Of course it might be located in any convenient position along the surface of the cartridge. Similarly, in figs. 1-3, the information carrying areas extend in the axial direction of the cartridge. They might as well extend in a radial direction (as discussed in connection with figs. 4 and 5) or in a direction there between (e.g. forming one or more helixes on the surface of the cartridge), if convenient,

The electrical connections, schematically indicated by an arrow 162, 262, 362, connecting the pads 163, 263, 264, 363 with the processing unit 161, 261, 361 may be a one to one parallel set of electrical connections between each pad and a corresponding input on the processor 161, 261, 361, but it may also comprise a multiplexing or coding unit to reduce the number of necessary inputs to the processing unit.

The embodiment in fig. 1 benefits from the rotational symmetry of the cartridge 10 and the label 12 with identical information carrying areas 121-127 equally distributed on the label along the periphery of the cartridge in that it only requires the user to position the cartridge properly in a radial direction (possibly involving a slight rotation of the cartridge around its axis of symmetry) to ensure that an electrical contact between one

of the information carrying areas 121-127 and the electrically connecting support 151 is present (since the positioning in an axial direction 11 may be mechanically ensured by receiving means for the cartridge). The control of the cartridge being correctly positioned may be in the hands of the processing unit 161, which, if necessary, may indicate to the user via a display (not shown) or a voice interface that a corrective action is required, and which may block further use of the device, if the cartridge is not correctly positioned.

Fig. 2 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of patterns of patches in the axial direction of the cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising two electrically connecting supports for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

In the embodiment in fig. 2, the support 25 comprises two electrically connecting supports 251, 252 for simultaneously reading two items of information from two information carrying areas (e.g. 225, 226) on the cartridge 20. In fig. 2 the evenly distributed information carrying areas 221-227 contain an item of information in a true binary form alternating with the information in its inverted form as indicated by the schematically illustrated patterns of electrically conducting 2261 and insulating 2251 patches in information carrying areas 225 and 226, respectively, one pattern being the inverse of the other. Apart from the advantages of the rotational symmetry as described above in connection with fig. 1, the embodiment of fig. 2 has the advantage of reading the information in a binary true and inverted form, which allows the safety in reading to be improved. Instead of providing the in-

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formation in its true and inverted forms, the same binary representation of the item of information may be provided in all information carrying areas (as in fig. 1) and read twice, which also allows an improved safety in reading.

5 In the embodiment of fig. 2, the electrically conducting 'end'-patches 2250, 2260 may be used for connecting a power supply voltage.

10 Fig. 3 shows a cartridge containing an electrically readable information in the form of ring patterns and a support according to the invention comprising one electrically connecting support for transferring the information to an electronic circuit.

15 In the embodiment in fig. 3, the support 35 comprises only one electrically connecting support 351 for reading an item of information from an information carrying area 325 on the cartridge 30. The information carrying area 325 extends along the whole periphery of the cartridge
20 30. A binary representation of the item of information is implemented by closed rings 3251-3260 of electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions. This embodiment has the advantage of having a full rotational symmetry so that the cartridge
25 30 may be (radially) arbitrarily oriented in the support.

Figs. 4.a-4.e show various ways of placing information carrying areas for holding electronically readable information on a cartridge.

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Figs. 4.a-4.d show a cartridge 40 with an axis of rotational symmetry 41 and information carrying areas located at one axial end of the cartridge.

Fig. 4.a shows two information carrying areas 401, 402 positioned side by side in a radial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery perpendicular to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area covers only a limited radial sector of the surface.

Fig. 4.b shows two information carrying areas 403, 404 positioned side by side in the axial direction 41 on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery parallel to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area 403, 404 covers only a limited radial sector of the surface.

Fig. 4.c shows two information carrying areas 405, 406 positioned side by side in the axial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery parallel to the axis of symmetry 41). Each information carrying area 405, 406 encircles the entire radial periphery of the cartridge.

Fig. 4.d shows information carrying areas 410, 411, 412, 413, 414 positioned side by side, evenly distributed in a radial direction on the surface of the cartridge 40 (i.e. along the periphery perpendicular to the axis of symmetry). Each information carrying area covers only a limited radial sector of the surface. Information carrying areas 410, 411, 412, 413, 414 plus identical ones situated on the hidden part of the surface are evenly distributed on the surface of the cartridge in a radial direction, i.e. extending along the whole periphery encircling the axial direction of the cartridge.

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Fig. 4.e shows an information carrying area 415 extending along the major part of the axial length of the cartridge 40. The information carrying area is located within in a surface area 420 corresponding to a radial sector 421. In
5 fig. 4.e a single information carrying area is shown within the surface area 420. There might as well, however, be several information carrying areas located side by side in axial (cf. fig. 4.b) or radial (cf. fig. 4.a) direction.

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Figs. 5.a-5.e show various ways of laying out the electrically conducting and electrically insulating areas in predefined positions within an information carrying area, implementing a binary representation of an item of infor-
15 mation in its true and inverted form.

In each of figs. 5.a-5.e two information carrying areas containing an item of information in a true and inverted binary form, respectively, are schematically shown. Each
20 information carrying area has a rectangular shape defining a longitudinal direction as the direction defined by its longest side. A direction is also defined by the direction perpendicular to the face between two neighboring predefined positions each containing a specific bit of
25 information.

Fig. 5.a shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 50, 51 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 505 defined by adjacent pre-
30 defined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 511 (no filling) or electrically insulating 501 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each

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other. The structure of information carrying areas 50, 51 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

Fig. 5.b shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 52, 53 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 525 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 531 (no filling) or electrically insulating 521 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches are separated by a an 'empty' space 520, 530 of width equal to the width of each of the information carrying patches 521, 531. The 'empty' space may consist of an electrically conducting or insulating layer (as long as the pads on the PCB (cf. figs. 1-3) are correspondingly laid out). The structure of information carrying areas 52, 53 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

Fig. 5.c shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 54, 55 located side by side in a direction 545 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 551 (no filling) or electrically insulating 541 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure of information carrying areas 54, 55 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.a. and 4.d.

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Fig. 5.d shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 56, 57 located side by side in a direction 565 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electri-

cally conducting 562, 571 (no filling) or electrically insulating 561, 572 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure of information carrying areas 56, 57 may e.g. be used in
 5 figs. 4.b. and 4.c.

Fig. 5.e shows an embodiment with two information carrying areas 58, 59 located side by side in a direction perpendicular to the direction 585 defined by adjacent predefined positions. Each individual bit of information is implemented as a patch of electrically conducting 591 (no filling) or electrically insulating 581 (hatched) material located at a specific predefined position of the information carrying area. Neighboring patches abut each other. The structure of information carrying areas 58, 59 may e.g. be used in figs. 4.b. and 4.c.
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Figs. 6.a-6.c show various geometries of an electrically connecting support according to the invention.
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Common for figs. 6.a-6.c is that the layer thicknesses 630, 640 of the electrically insulating and conducting layers, respectively, are exaggerated compared to the dimensions of the patches 61 on the information carrying areas and the pads 62 on the PCB.
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Fig. 6.a shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{i1} 630 of the insulating layer 63 is larger than the thickness T_{c1} 640 of the conducting layer 64. The patches 61 of the information carrying area are shown to be of equal width W_{pda} 610 and to abut each other. The pads 62 on the PCB are
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shown to have equal width W_{cp} 620 and to be evenly distributed with a distance $D_{i\text{acp}}$ 621 between each pad.

Fig. 6.b shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{i1} of the insulating layer 63 is *smaller* than the thickness T_{c1} of the conducting layer 64.

Fig. 6.c shows an embodiment of an electrically connecting support 60, where the thickness T_{i1} of the insulating layer 63 *equals* the thickness T_{c1} of the conducting layer 64.

The relation $D_{i\text{acp}} > 2 \cdot T_{c1}$ makes sure that the electrical states of adjacent information carrying patches on the cartridge are not transferred to the same pad in the contact area under the assumption that the border between adjacent patches is located at a position 'corresponding to midway between two pads'. The fulfillment of the relation $W_{cp} > T_{i1} + T_{c1}$ ensures that at least one conducting layer contacts any given pad. Correspondingly, the fulfillment of the relation $W_{pda} > T_{i1} + T_{c1}$ ensures that each patch has contact to at least one of the conducting layers of an electrically connecting support, when the cartridge is properly placed in the support.

In figs. 6.a-6.c, the information carrying patches on the cartridge are shown as abutted. This need not be the case. They may have any width W_{pda} as long as the relation $W_{pda} > T_{i1} + T_{c1}$ is fulfilled to ensure that at least one conducting layer contacts any given information carrying patch.

The relations reflect the minimum distances of pads and patches and between pads and thus for given layer thicknesses determine the information density (minimum width per bit).

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Fig. 7.a-7.b show an example of a cartridge and a support according to the invention comprising three electrically connecting supports made of elastic materials.

10 Fig. 7.a shows a cartridge 71 having an axis of rotational symmetry 72 being positioned just above a support 70 comprising three individual electrically connecting supports 701, 702, 703 ready for receiving the cartridge. The cartridge is provided with information carrying areas
15 positioned on the cartridge along its radial periphery with a spacing corresponding to the geometry of the electrically connecting supports 701, 702, 703. The space between the electrically connecting supports may be filled with an isolating material (e.g. silicone rubber), not
20 shown.

In fig. 7.b the cartridge 71 is positioned in the support 70 and fixed with a slight downwards pressure indicated by the arrow 73. The support including the electrically
25 connecting supports 701, 702, 703 is made of elastic materials so that it conforms to the shape of the cartridge over the axial length of the support, when the cartridge is placed in the support.

30 The three items of information that may be simultaneously read may be identical, in which case the redundancy may be used to improve the safety in reading (by a simple majority test or by more advanced error correcting tech-

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Fig. 8 shows geometries involved in reading an item of information provided a multitude of times along the periphery of a cartridge with a rotational symmetry by means of two electrically connecting supports.

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The following geometric relations between the information carrying areas positioned on a cartridge and the electrically connecting supports 81, 82 of a support according to the invention for the cartridge:

30 Hica = Height 87 of information carrying areas
Dica = Distance 88 between information carrying areas
Hctm = Height 85 of electrically connecting supports
Dctm = Distance 86 between electrically connecting
supports.

Hica < Dctm ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given information carrying area has contact to two electrically connecting supports at the same time.

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Hctm < Dica ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that a given electrically connecting support has contact to two information carrying areas at the same time.

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Dica < $2 \cdot \text{Hctm} + \text{Dctm}$ ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that the electrically connecting supports fall entirely between two information carrying areas, in which case they would not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge.

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Dctm < $2 \cdot \text{Hica} + \text{Dica}$ ensures that the cartridge cannot be positioned in such a way that two adjacent information carrying areas fall entirely between the electrically connecting supports, in which case the latter might not have contact to any of the information carrying areas of the cartridge.

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In a preferred embodiment, the following relation is fulfilled (in addition to the above mentioned relations between Dctm, Hctm, Dica, Hica), $\text{Dctm} + \text{Hctm} = \text{Dica} + \text{Hica}$, which ensures that the electrically connecting supports 81, 82 will have contact to two of the information carrying areas irrespective of the radial orientation of the cartridge in the support.

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Some preferred embodiments have been shown in the foregoing, but it should be stressed that the invention is not limited to these, but may be embodied in other ways

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within the subject-matter defined in the following claims. The invention may for example be applied to the electronic marking of cartridges for other purposes than medical, e.g. film cartridges, various cassettes containing media holding digital data or analog signals (e.g. 5 representing software, data, film or music), etc., that are used in an electronic 'environment' (e.g. in a camera, computer, recorder, player, viewer, etc.).

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